VOL. VII. No. 25

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Onward—To the States

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

The Courts Change in Regard to Women

THE police department of New York city is conducting one of the so-called vice campaigns against prostitution. The campaign was being carried on in the old established manner of placing entire responsibility of guilt upon the woman concerned, arresting her, securing testimony against her, and prosecuting her. This procedure has now been questioned by two New York judges—Judge Rosalsky and Judge Blau. The former judge refused to sentence two girls who were brought before him on the single testimony of a member of the police force. Judge Blau did the same thing. In the case brought before Judge Blau it was brought out that police officials dressed in the uniforms of army and navy officers, strolled along the street and spoke to girls, then the plain clothes men would step up and arrest the girls for disorderly conduct. The police testimony had been considered sufficient to make a conviction. Judge Blau said of this system of "justice":

"There is great opportunity for wrongdoing in the present system of prosecution of these cases. Young women are absolutely dependent upon alleged admission, testified to by police officers, and uncorroborated.

"The system is damnable and in my judgment should be wiped off the statute books. I shall do all in my power to efface it."

We cannot but wonder if the change in attitude of the court came about indirectly as a result of the enfranchisement of women.

Women Workers Stand Together

MISS Margaret Bondfield, of the National Federation of Women Workers and first woman delegate from Great Britain to the American Federation of Labour convention, brings word of splendid co-operation which has developed among working women in Great Britain since the war. As an instance of this she relates a story of the rope-makers who are almost exclusively women. This is one of the industries which has fallen off in production greatly in the last few months so that many of the largest factories have shut down. The employees have all agreed that none of them will work overtime as long as so many of them are out of work. When, therefore, one of the four large facories in the east of London received an order to be filled in a short time, the workers in the factory refused to work overtime in spite of their need for additional money, so long as their comrades were out of work. When this stand was put up to the employers they finally consented to work two shifts instead of working one group overtime. The rate of wages in this trade is the equivalent of twenty-five cents an hour. The women employed in it, therefore, would have welcomed the additional money they could have made by overtime work, but they were more interested in seeing other women benefitted than in helping themselves.

English Teachers Demand Equal Pay and Opportunities

THE National Federation of Women Teachers of England, at its conference at Leamington on June 10, passed a resolution calling on the Government to establish a national scale of salaries for teachers, irrespective of sex.

The conference also adopted a resolution pledging members to use their political influence to secure for women equal opportunities as inspectors and in other administrative posts.

New Zealand Women Seek Parliamentary Seats

WOMEN have not been allowed to hold seats in the legislative body of New Zealand, although they have been voting for many years. By a vote of 27 to 31, the House of Representatives passed a bill making women eligible to parliament. The Legislative Council raised the objection that there had been a snap vote. The bill was then rejected and will have to be brought up again at the next session.

Women Eligible for Ontario Legislature

A BILL known as the Women's Assembly Qualification Act has recently passed the Ontario Legislature, providing that every woman who is of the full age of twenty-one years, and is a British subject by birth or naturalisation, who is not disqualified, shall be eligible as a candidate for election to the Assembly.

Although women vote in national elections in most Canadian provinces they are not yet eligible to sit in the Dominion Parliament nor in some other provincial legislatures nor to hold municipal offices, nor to sit on juries nor to sit as magistrates in many cases.

Movement to Ordain Women by Church of England

THERE is a movement on foot in the Church of England to permit women to preach. It is said to be supported by the bishops while it is claimed by the opponents of the movement, of which the English Church Union forms a substantial part, that the entrance of women as pastors, however cultured and religious they might be, is the "thin end of a wedge of a woman priesthood." The convocation next month will consider the question.

Effort to Establish Pre-War Conditions

ON June 2 a bill was introduced in the House of Commons called the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill, which would effect all the women workers who have entered industries since the war. The bill has the backing of the employers and the organized trade unions. Its object is to restore the pre-war conditions of labour. In speaking against the bill Mr. Clynes, labour member, expressed his disapproval on account of the fact that there are, he estimated, hundreds of thousands of men and women workers who are not members of the trade unions which are backing the bill and who would oppose it and that it would have also the opposition of the general public. Strong suffrage supporters like Mr. Acland and Captain Loseby spoke against the bill on the grounds that it was unfair to women.

Just at the time when women have successfully overcome the prejudice there has been concerning their entrance into certain lines of work it would certainly be a pity to put a new barrier in the way of their progress in the form of a law to prevent their entrance into many kinds of work.

Women in British Universities

WOMEN are not yet admitted to membership of the university or given degrees by either Cambridge or Oxford although there are women's colleges in both universities. The governing body of Cambridge has proposed this matter for discussion early in the fall term.

New Fields For Women

EVERY day one may read items telling of new worlds being conquered by women Recently the Baroness La Roche made a new record for women fliers by ascending to a height of nearly thirteen hundred feet.

The director of a farm college in Kansas has announced that women who come under his observation are doing as good work as men in farming. He commends particularly the work of women who operate farm tractors.

One town in Michigan elected not long ago all women to govern it. The offices held by women are president, assessor, clerk, treasurer and three trustees.

Shall Indian Women Vote?

IF one may judge the importance of a measure by the mention it receives in the press, the question of woman suffrage in India is becoming a burning one. Woman's education is playing an important part in the discussion since there is a greater measure of illiteracy among women in India than in any other country. There are only twelve of every thousand women who can read and write. The opinion expressed in many quarters is to the effect that the women should be educated before they are allowed to vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon

In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two- thirds vote.
Passed June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

Passed May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

Wisconsin, June 10, 1919
House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1

Michigan, June 10, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

Kansas, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

Ohio, June 16, 1919
House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3

New York, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous

Illinois, June 17, 1919
House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous

Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919
House Vote 153 to 44
Senate Vote 32 to 6

Massachusetts, June 25, 1919
House Vote 185 to 47
Senate Vote 34 to 5

The Suffragist

JUNE 28 VOL. VII. No. 25.

Issued Weekly by National Woman's Party

14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3,1879

Responsibility for the Present Task

EIGHT states have ratified within three weeks time, but few of them have done so automatically. Even where active and prolonged campaigns have not been necessary, repeated suggestions and alert insistence upon the part of suffragists have been the chief force impelling the actions of governors and legislators.

IT is well for women to understand that the practical work to secure ratification is still theirs to do, without too great a dependence upon the voluntary action of political leaders. In most states some political expediency will be found to exist, due to the recognized importance of suffrage as a national issue, but the public sentiment will still need to be crystallized and each state swung definitely into line, chiefly through the efforts of suffragists themselves.

AS state after state ratifies, especial efforts should be made to keep up the interest until all have ratified, for the failure of one might mean the failure of all. A strong national organization that can bring its whole weight to bear upon a given point, if necessary, is the only assurance of speedy success. As states with the strongest suffrage sentiment ratify, that sentiment should be turned to the assistance of workers in the more difficult states.

THE workers in the more difficult states naturally feel a responsibility to the women of other states, but by the same token, that responsibility must be shared by all so that the opposition that they face may be broken, and the women of every state enfranchised before the year is out.

Help from States That Have Already Ratified

THE nation-wide campaign for ratification naturally divides itself into two groups of states, those in which campaigns are in progress for special sessions of legislatures or for ratification by legislatures due to meet within the next few weeks, and those which have already ratified, but which are continuing their work to help finance the national campaign and add a greater force to its impetus.

Eight states have already ratified, but the interest continues until the entire thirty-six have done so. In Illinois, as soon as the ratification resolution was passed by the Legislature, a state organizer was put in the field to campaign for a "Woman's Liberty Drive" to raise money for ratification in other states. This campaign is under the direction of Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, State Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Lenetta M. Cooper, State Organizer.

In Milwaukee on June 14, after ratification by the Wisconsin Legislature on June 10, a luncheon was held at the Milwaukee Athletic Club, with Mrs. Bertha Tromptetter presiding, at which Miss Paul spoke, when the Wisconsin Branch pledged itself to undertake a campaign through the Lake region during the summer to secure funds for ratification. On July 3, there will be a state conference of officers and members from all over the state to bring the campaign into motion, at which Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Detroit, member of the Advisory Council, National Woman's Party, is to speak, and an effort will be made to reorganize the state branch. Mrs. Frank Putnam is chairman of the arrangements for the conference. During the week from July 29 to July 5, the convention of the National Educational Association will be in session and attended by 1,200 teachers from all over the country. Outdoor meetings will be held in front of the convention hall and resolutions presented, and every effort made to interest the teachers to work for ratification in their home states. Mrs. Ascough will be in Milwaukee the entire week to speak at these meetings as the representative of the National Woman's Party.

A similar campaign is being waged in Michigan, starting with a demonstration on Cadillac Square, following a proclamation of Mayor Cousins setting aside a public holiday to celebrate the enfranchisement of women as far as ratification by Michigan could affect it. At a banquet held during the annual convention of the Michigan Branch on June 3, the sum of $1,850 was pledged to carry on the work of ratification. The convention was held at the Hotel Statler and was well attended and interesting.

A series of meetings in Ohio, beginning June 25 and ending June 30, at which Miss Paul is speaking, is the means being used there to start the "Woman's Liberty Drive." The Columbus meeting is being organized by Dr. Gillet Hayden; the Dayton meeting by Mrs. Valentine Winters; the Cincinnati meeting by Mrs. Mary Brite and Mrs. Cyrus Adler; and the Cleveland meeting by Mrs. Elizabeth Frye.

Kansas, the First Special Session

THE first legislature to be called in extra session for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment was that of Kansas, called by Governor Henry J. Allen in such a way as to set a precedent for other states. Governor Allen was seen, while on a trip East, by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and Miss Lucy Burns of the National Woman's Party, who discussed with him the question of calling a special session of his legislature. During the conference it was suggested that the members of the legislature might be willing to waive mileage and per diem, and he agreed to take it up with them upon this basis, with the result that they unanimously accepted the suggestion and met in special session on June 16, when the ratification was by unanimous vote in both Houses. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Minnie Grinstead, the only woman member.

ONE of the pens used by Governor Allen in signing the Kansas resolution has been presented to Alice Paul by Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Chairman of the Kansas Branch of the National Woman's Party. In her letter sending the pen to Miss Paul, Mrs. Monroe says it is because she and her coworkers "saw the wisdom of pushing the Anthony idea to a reality. To their efforts more than any other of the last few years, is due the present victory."

The signing was witnessed by Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Mrs. Emma Sells Marshall, Rev. O. J. Bronson, and Rev. John A. Bright, the House Chaplain.

Mrs. Monroe writes: "I asked for four pens. The Governor's Secretary said it would necessitate considerable shifting of gears, but they would try to manage it. One pen goes to Mrs. C. H. Brooks, of Wichita, Chairman of the League of Women Voters; one to Mrs. W. A. Johnson, wife of Chief Justice Johnston and former president of the state suffrage association; one to Mrs. Fred Farnsworth, official cartoonist during the Kansas state campaign, and the other to the State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, to be sent to the office of the national chairman, Miss Alice Paul."

Mrs. Monroe is president of the Kansas Women Lawyers' Association and is prominently connected with child welfare work in her state.

The Signing of the Kansas Ratification Act. From Left to Right: Governor Henry J. Allen, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Mrs. Emma Sells Marshall, Rev. O. J. Bronson, Rev. Jno. A. Bright.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Ratify

PENNSYLVANIA became the seventh state to complete ratification on June 24, and Massachusetts followed closely as the eighth state on June 25. Much of the time consumed in both states, since the amendment was first transmitted to the Legislature by the respective Governors was due to technicalities of procedure. The majorities in both states are large.

On June 2, two days before the passage of the amendment by the U. S. Senate, ratification headquarters were opened at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party, with Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Ratification Committee, in charge. From these headquarters was directed the campaign which resulted in the adoption of the "Phipps Resolution" as the ratification measure was designated. Final action was taken in the lower House on June 24, by a vote of 153 to 44, it having previously passed the Senate on June 19 by a vote of 32 to 6.

The resolution that was passed was presented by the National Woman's Party and introduced on June 10 by Senator Marshall L. Phipps, of Vanago County, and was referred to the Judicial Special Committee, who reported it favorably on June 17 when it passed the first reading in the Senate. It was necessary for it to pass successive readings on the 18th and 19th before it could be voted upon in that House. Then it had to be read on three successive days in the lower House, before it could be voted upon there.

Several attempts were made by Representative Joseph E. Phillips, of Clearfield County, to introduce the suffrage resolution in the House of Representatives, but the time for the introduction of new business had passed and it was impossible to get unanimous consent.

IN commenting upon the Pennsylvania victory, Mrs. Lewis said: "We have learned, in the best and truest sense, what team work means. When Governor Sproul made the ratification resolution an Administration measure, we knew that our fight was won. Also, for some time past, I have had daily conferences with Senator Penrose, who has given most valuable assistance to our work. The prompt and favorable reply that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer gave to a letter sent June 6, by the Pennsylvania Branch, National Woman's Party, asking him to urge the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature to vote in favor of ratification, and the constant and untiring help given our present campaign by Senator Vare, evidence the readiness with which both parties have contributed to the victory in this state."

THE scene in the Senate when the vote was taken was a most unusual one. Not only were the purple, white and gold badges worn by the members of the National Woman's Party, but the body of the Senate was gay with the tri-color.

After the resolutions had been sent to the House of Representatives, Honorable John R. K. Scott asked unanimous consent for a meeting of the Judiciary Special Committee before the adjournment of the morning session.

This made possible a second reading Friday and final action Monday, and placed Pennsylvania among the first states to express a vote of confidence in the women of the nation.

GREAT assistance was given by the Central Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, of Harrisburg, which has lately become affiliated with the National Womans' Party. This organization, headed by Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, as President, has a membership of four hundred earnest suffragists.

A jubilee demonstration on June 17 was one of the features of the ratification campaign. This was attended by a large delegation from Philadelphia. The delegation was met at the train by a committee of Harrisburg suffragists, accompanied by Bishop James Henry Darlington and Mrs. Darlington, who headed the procession from the train to the capitol. From the capitol, the visitors were motored to the Penn-Harris Hotel, where a luncheon for one hundred persons was served. Miss Mary A. Burnham, of Philadelphia, a member of the National Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, acted as toastmistress, and the speakers were Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, President of Central Pennsylvania Suffrage Association; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Chairman of the Ratification Committee; Miss Mary H. Ingham, Chairman of Pennsylvania Branch; and Mrs. J. Sharon MacDonald, Chairman of the Lobby Committee.

Following the final victory in the House, there was an automobile parade, arranged by a committee headed by Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, President of the Central Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. J. Sharon MacDonald, Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party. Suffrage leaders from different sections of the state came to Harrisburg for the demonstration. Among the visitors was Miss Mary A. Burnham, of Philadelphia, a member of the National Advisory Counciy of the National Woman's Party and one of the most generous financial supporters of suffrage. Her car came through from Philadelphia, decorated with purple, white and gold pennants, and a large banner containing the words: "We have fought for the thing nearest our heart—for democracy—the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their Government." With her was Mrs. K. G. Halligan, a member of the State Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, and also for many years a most generous supporter of suffrage. The victory parade was led by Bishop and Mrs. James Henry Darlington with the Governor and Miss Mary A. Burnham. All the members of the legislature who supported the suffrage measure took part. Mrs. J. Sharon MacDonald was Grand Marshall of the parade, which left the corner of Locust and Front Streets at 4:30 o'clock, and proceeded for an hour through the principal streets of Harrisburg.

THE amendment was transmitted to the Massachusetts legislature by Governor Coolidge on June 10 and a ratification resolution introduced in the Senate on June 11 and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations which held a public hearing on June 12. It passed the Senate on June 29 by a vote of 34 to 5 and was then, under a suspension of the rules, passed on to the House where it finally passed on June 25 by a vote of 85 to 47. The Massachusetts campaign was started early and it was mainly due to the necessity of referring to committee that ratification was not completed a week earlier. The Republican and Democratic Party organizations vied with each other in their efforts to assist the suffragists. The state chairman of both parties contributed to the campaign fund of the National Woman's Party and both assisted in taking a poll of the members of the Legislature. At a meeting held in Fanuiel Hall $1,000 was raised for ratification work. This mass meeting was addressed by Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and presided over by Mrs. Agnes Morey, State Chairman.

Immediately after the ratification resolution passed the House of Representatives on June 25, without stopping to celebrate their victory, Massachusetts members of the National Woman's Party marched from the Capitol tot heir headquarters and within an hour had formed the Womans' Liberty Drive Campaign to raise money for artification in other states.

Mrs. Agnes Morey, state chairman of the National Woman's Party, heads the new organization. Ruth Small, Betty Gram, Catherine Morey and Mrs. Genevieve Fuller are other officers.

Speakers will at once tour the state forming local branches and holding meetings at which pledges and contributions will be secured.

The Ratification Campaign

THE "special session" movement gathers momentum every day. New York furnishes an example of where the expenditure by the state was justified; and Kansas an example of where the legislators themselves voluntarily assumed the burden—the expense of a trip to Topeka and whatever inconvenience a one day's session may have occasioned.

ONE of the members of the California Legislature, Assemblyman Edgar S. Hurley, while attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City brought Miss Younger, Chairman of the National Woman's Party Legislative Committee, a copy of a letter he had addressed to Governor Stephens, from which we quote:

"I understand the State of Kansas has called a special session of the Legislature in which the members have agreed to serve, for the purpose of ratifying the 19th Amendment, without compensation or mileage. In a state that is as forward looking as California and holds its women in the high esteem that our state does, I believe our members would gladly do as much for its women as the legislators of Kansas. I offer this suggestion to you for your consideration. If you think it advisable you might place the matter before the members and get their opinion. For myself, I would gladly serve without mileage or compensation and believe I can say the same for all the members in my county."

Meetings are being held up and down the state of California, and hundreds of petitions are in circulation demanding an immediate special session. Resolutions have been passed by numerous organizations, and Miss Vivian Pierce, organizer in charge of headquarters at San Francisco, has formed a strong Ratification Committee, which Mrs. Hiram Johnson, wife of Senator Johnson, is a member.

A COMMITTEE of twenty-five women, led by Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, of the National Woman's Party, called on Governor Shoup, of Colorado, to again urge the consideration of a special session, reminding him of his party's pledge of last September to put forth "an earnest effort to bring about the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress and its prompt ratification by the states." Mr. Buell asked him to call a special session as a tribute to Colorado women who have voted for twenty-six years. Mrs. Frances Wayne asked him to call the session at once, that Colorado might be one of the states to lead in ratification. He replied that the expense involved was not an obstacle, and that he would give them an answer later, awaiting the report of the committee of Denver Republican legislators who, following a conference with him, agreed to take a poll of the assembly members for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude toward a four-day special session. He later announced that he would call a special session, but has not yet definitely set the date.

IT is reported that in Arkansas still another force started the movement to avoid the objection of "expense." In this instance a Confederate veteran, Mr. S. E. Sweet, of Widener, offered to pay the expenses of Representatives from St. Francis County, and set an example for other citizens to follow. The Governor has announced that he will call a special session early next month.

A ratification conference was held in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 10, following an earlier conference between Miss Paul and the state Executive Committee. The speakers at the ratification conference were Mary MacArthur, of England; Mrs. William P. Ladd, of Middletown; and Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, of Hartford. A campaign fund is being raised and plans formulated at the conference for a special session are being pushed. A deputation waited upon Governor Holcomb on Tuesday, June 24, pointing out to him the urgent necessity of special sessions for ratification and asking him to issue a call for the Connecticut Legislature. The deputation was led by Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, State Chairman; Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, State Press Chairman; and Miss Elsie Hill.

An active campaign is also in progress in New Hampshire, under the leadership of Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, who is devoting herself exclusively to the work of arousing the interest of suffragists, raising funds to finance the campaign, and organizing deputations to interview members of the Legislature, a majority of whom are pledged. Governor Bartlett, to a deputation led by Mrs. Shaw, expressed a strong desire to have the amendment ratified, and a willingness to call a special session if it seemed reasonably sure that thirty-five other states would ratify. Cooperating with the suffragists is a strong committee of men headed by Mr. Huntley Spaulding, who are putting forth strong efforts to get a definite statement from Governor Bartlett. The New Hampshire campaign was launched at a dinner at the home of Mrs. Shaw, given in honor of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Paul.

MISS PAUL held a series of meetings in Minnesota to demand a special session. Governor Burnquist agreed to send out telegrams to other Governors. These telegrams were dated June 9, and read:

"To All Governors: I believe Minnesota Legislature will ratify suffrage amendment at this time if sufficient number of states will do so. Will you call a special session of your legislature this year to consider ratification of suffrage amendment if legislatures of thirty-five other states will be in session or called into session this year? I desire to call such session in Minnesota if sufficient number of Governors of other states will call sessions within their states."

Two thousand dollars were raised for the campaign in Minnesota, and continued efforts will be made to show the Governor the desire for a special session.

Mrs. Charles Amidon, Chairman of the North Dakota Branch, is pushing the work in that state with all possible vigor. Mrs. Amidon presided at a meeting with Mrs. Bertha Moller and Mrs. A. H. Bright, of Minneapolis, as the speakers and was hostess of a luncheon in honor of Miss Paul, when a strong committee of local women was formed to conduct the campaign. Mrs. Bertha Moller, National Organizer, will work throughout the state for the balance of this month, speaking at open air meetings which are being held in the interest of a referendum campaign now in progress.

Over a thousand dollars have been raised in Delaware for the ratification campaign, and an organizer is being sent there to organize deputations to the Governor and secure petitions for a special session.

Mrs. Ida F. Halsey, State Chairman of Oklahoma, and Mrs. A. R. Fellows, State Chairman of South Dakota, are both working for special sessions in their states.

The Rhode Island campaign is being pushed by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who has interviewed the various political leaders, and secured pledges of influential men for assistance in securing a special session.

Other states where the National Woman's Party now have active campaigns in progress are Maryland and Virginia. Maryland has two organizers in the field, Miss Mary Dubrow and Miss Lucy Branham, who are canvassing the members of the legislature and working in the interest of a special session for ratification. Mrs. Donald Hooker, Chairman of the Just Government League of Maryland, which is affiliated with the National Woman's Party, will direct the Maryland campaign.

Miss Anita Pollitzer, as National Organizer, will assist Mrs. Sophia G. Meredith, State Chairman of the Virginia Branch, in the campaign in that state, where the Legislature meets in special session on August 13.

The Missouri Legislature, which meets in special session on July 2, was called for the purpose of ratification. Mrs. H. R. Walmsley, whose husband has been a member of the Legislature for many years until this session, takes charge of the campaign there. A state conference will be held in Kansas City in July when Miss Paul will be present and outline a campaign in Missouri for national ratification work.

New Mexico Governor Says He is for Ratification

A GREAT deal of interest attaches to New Mexico. Governor Larrazolo says that personally he is opposed to suffrage but that the Republican Party pledged itself to grant suffrage to women and that the party must carry out its pledge.

Governor Larrazolo presided at a suffrage meeting arranged for Miss Mary Winsor, of the National Woman's Party, in Santa Fe, and introduced her. Miss Winsor also spoke at Albuquerque where a resolution was passed, urging the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature. It will be remembered that the Democratic State Executive Committee of New Mexico has also taken action endorsing a special session, and it seems that forces are at work in both parties tending toward prompt action; although Governor Larrazolo predicts that even if he were to call the legislature together, it would not ratify. He says "for that reason I am not willing to spend $50,000 or $75,000 from the revenues of this state merely to have a test vote. If I thought the amendment would carry, I would call the session; but I do not think so and will not call a special session just for that purpose. If another subject comes up which requires a special session, I would include the suffrage matter in my call."

As to special sessions, the constitution of New Mexico provides that no business shall be transacted except such as relates to the objects specified in the Governor's proclamation.

Governor Larrazolo has given out a statement referring to the fact that a suffrage measure was defeated by the Legislature at its regular session a few months ago, and it is upon this action that he bases his position that it would be useless to call a special sesion. On the other hand, it has been pointed out by members of the Legislature favoring the ratification, that the Senate voted 18 to 5 on the former measure and the House 26 to 20, and claim that several of those voting in the negative did so on the plea that it was futile to try to amend the state constitution because of its ironclad franchise provision and because they believed federal suffrage would soon be an accomplished fact any way. They claim that a majority for ratification is certain and will be cast at any time that the legislature meets.

American Federation of Labor Asks for Ratification

A RESOLUTION, which will be of great assistance to suffragists in securing prompt ratification in the states, was passed unanimously by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Atlantic City. The resolution which was drafted by Miss Maud Younger, member National Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, who attended the Labor convention and which was introduced by Miss Florence Etheridge, of Washington, a member of the Federal Employes Union, reads:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has from its inception urged the political equality of women on the same terms as men; and

"Whereas, The last convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution calling upon its officials to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment through the United States Senate; and

"Whereas, The passage of the amendment through Congress has now been achieved and the amendment is before the several states for ratification; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this convention shall urge the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the several state legislatures, and shall do all in its power to aid in the speedy consummation of this last step in woman's enfranchisement, as it has ever aided throughout the long struggle."

Miss Younger was in attendance throughout the entire convention and held conferences with labor leaders of every state, enlisting their cooperation in pushing ratification in their respective states.

Lower House Won in Texas

ON June 24, the second day of the special session of the Texas Legislature, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 96 to 21, adopted the resolution ratifying the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. It now goes to the Senate where prompt action is expected, which will make Texas the ninth state to ratify, and the first state of the South to do so.

THE campaign for ratification in Texas has been in progress since it became certain that the amendment would pass Congress. Mrs. Paul Millett, the new chairman of the Texas Branch, and Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, former state chairman and now Legislative Chairman, are conducting the campaign, assisted by a strong committee composed of women from all parts of the state. As women have the primary vote in Texas which gives them the opportunity to express themselves in the choice of party nominees, it is regarded as practically a full suffrage state.

MISS Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania, representing the National Woman's Party, has just completed a tour of Texas which included a number of the most important cities where she has spoken to thousands of people in the interest of ratification.

The ratification measure has the support of the Governor, the Democratic State Executive Committee, and other party leaders.

TEXAS was one of the three states which showed the most notable gain in its support of the amendment in the present Congress over what it gave in the Sixty-fifth Congress. In 1918, it gave only six votes for the amendment, showing a gain of five votes when the House passed the measure on May 21.

MOREOVER, both the Texas Senators, Culberson and Sheppard, voted for the amendment in 1918 and again on June 4, 1919, when it passed the Senate. There is an exceedingly strong suffrage sentiment throughout the entire state, which is reflected in the support that is given by the press, which has pointed out that the defeat of the state amendment in May of this year was due to the fact that it was linked up with a citizenship measure which would have disfranchised numbers of people who now hold the privilege of voting, and who would not vote to enfranchise the women at their own expense.

What It Has Cost

Miss Mary Burnham

Mrs. F. R. Hazard

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont

Mrs. K. G. Halligan

Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert

MORE than half a million dollars has been used already by the National Woman's Party in the campaign for woman suffrage, and a fund of a hundred thousand more has been started to complete the work of ratification. The entire half million has been raised and disbursed in the last six years. In addition to the half million dollars spent through the national treasury, a vast sum that can never be calculated has gone into the work from individuals contributing to campaigns in their own communities which was not always reported to headquarters. And besides this, there has been a contribution of voluntary service, consecration and sacrifice, that can never be measured.

A LARGE part of the fund has come to Headquarters in small contributions. Pennies have been put in the collection baskets by bent old men and tired looking women who could not count even pennies as surplus cash. More than one dollar bill has been received from individual police officers in the District, and in Boston, who in the course of the arrests they were compelled to make, have been converted to the cause. Many small checks, accompanied by letters in a wavering script have come from pioneer suffragists, as tokens of their appreciation of the final efforts in the fight which they had watched and helped for the last half century. From every state in the union these contributions have come, sometimes in large sums, but more frequently in small sums.

The largest amount given at any one time was ten thousand dollars, in honor of the "picket prisoners" in 1917. This sum was donated by Col. and Mrs. William B. Thompson in honor of prisoners.

During the six years of the federal amendment campaign Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has been a constant contributor, and has given fifty thousand dollars to the work of organization, the largest amount given by any one person.

One legacy of fifteen hundred dollars was received from Miss Jessie Anthony, who, at the time of her death was one of the nearest relatives of Susan B. Anthony. Miss Grace Henshaw, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who had provided a legacy in her will, concluded to put money into the immediate fight and not assume that victory would be delayed through another generation. A recent contribution of $5,000 was made by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, the son of Mrs. Belmont. Another $1,000 has been given since the passage of the amendment by Mrs. Pope Yeatman, of Philadelphia, who has previously given generously. This was given in honor of Alice Paul, for the work of ratification. Others chose this way of celebrating the victory, among them Dr. and Mrs. Donald Hooker, of Baltimore, and Mr. R. J. Caldwell, of New York, who sent in checks for $500.

EACH year has shown an increase in the amount of money that has been received and spent. Beginning with $27,000 in 1913, $38,000 in 1914, and $53,000 in 1915, in increased to more than $100,000 in 1916 after the first political campaign among the Western women voters. In 1917, the year of the picketing, it reached $132,000, and in 1918, $136,000.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, National Finance Chairman, has borne a large part of the responsibility of bringing the money into the treasury. She has conducted campaigns for funds at Palm Beach and other resorts and has been constantly on the alert to interest people in giving to the cause. Mrs. William Kent, of California, as Chairman of the Committee of Two Hundred, has had the responsibility of raising funds for the maintenance of national headquarters. To Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, of Baltimore, has fallen the task of handling the fund and applying it to the accounts assumed by the organization.

The largest sing'e expenditures have been for the political campaign among the Western

(Continued on page 11)

Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker

Mrs. William Kent

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer

With the Southern Editors

South Will Not Stand in Way

OF course the suffrage amendment will be ratified. Reactionaries who think they can line up thirteen southern states against it will see that the South will not stand in the way.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, June 6, 1919.

A Matter of Right

THERE is the wide diversion of opinion in the Mississippi press on the woman suffrage bill before Congress. Some of the editors are taking the members from Mississippi to task for voting against the bill, and some of the papers are vigorously defending them. We have no criticism to pass upon the stand taken by our representatives, for we accord to them an honest expression of their opinion, but had we the right to cast our vote for this bill it would have been for an equal suffrage, as in our opinion the intelligent women of Mississippi are as much entitled to this right as our men folks, and are the women of many other states, and it is going to come to them as a matter of right.—The Coast Beacon, Pass Christian, Miss., May 31, 1919.

Suffrage Marches On

THE Congress of the United States, the world's greatest republic, has yielded at last to a fundamental demand of plain and obvious democracy which is already more completely satisfied in most of the principalities, kingdoms and empires of monarchic old Europe. The Senate has finally joined the House in presenting suffrage for women to the separate states. Enough will ratify it as they get to it. Here is bloodless action that will do more to make the United States safe for democracy than a peace conference after a great war gives any token of doing for the world.

Make no mistake about it. The amendment to the federal constitution passed by the United States Senate on Wednesday will soon be in effect. Senator Gay's pious fear—after voting against it—that the amendment will not be ratified—merely measures the little a bright young man may learn on a sugar plantation about matters not connected with "the industry."

We regret to find so many Democrats voting against this necessary measure of enlightened modern policy; for we are Democrats ourselves. We had hoped to see the Democratic Party improve every one of its opportunities for realizing its high ideals, and take the profit therefrom in popular good will, and strengthen in all ways its place in the respect of the American people.

We regret to see the South so overwhelmingly represented in the stationary band of congressmen who turned their faces away from the light on this great issue between right and wrong, between sense and nonsense; for we are Southerners ourselves. We had hoped that more of our representatives would prove statesmen in this instead of mere politicians pirouetting and marionetting to the Ignorance and Prejudice among us. We had hoped the South would be at least as Democratic, in its latterday conception of sex relations and human rights, as Russia and Prussia. It is not too late for backward southern states to follow the lead of Arkansas.

But that won't affect national politics. The day the late Democratic Senate defeated suffrage, and the day the Republican Congress passed it, are sad dates for the Democratic Party. If a Republican administration follows this Republican Congressional majority into power next year, one of the strongest factors conducing to that result will be the Democratic party's record on woman suffrage. More millions of women vote than ever before. Never were they so well-informed or more alert to their own interests, but, unhappily, less dead to their own irritations. And many an honest officeholder is like to bleed, by consequence, in his tenderest artery.

The fact that a few Republicans, mostly conspicuous reactionaries, voted against the amendment, won't affect the general tendency. The fact will remain that a Republican Congress did and that a Democratic Congress did not. This will be used politically for all it is worth in that way.

Some people understand only one kind of argument. Therefore, we remark, if The Boys march out of the customhouses and the postoffices to confront the horrors of private life, let them remember the services of senators like Mr. Gay.

Senator Ransdell is to be complimented and congratulated, by the same token, as one of a small group of southerners in the upper chamber with discrimination enough to distinguish between bosh and reason, fact and fancy, the respectable fears and the foolish fictions of prejudice. Unless the spirit of the age, and the prevailing course of thought the whole world over, are both entirely wrong, Mr. Ransdell's stand will be fully approved by events.

The suffragists of the South would do well to maintain discretion in making common cause with those who wanted to compromise this issue in Washington—always gentlemen who had always opposed suffrage for reasons sufficient to themselves, now apparently bent on winning heart of grace by helping the suffragists get something that the suffragists had already won without their assistance and in spite of their opposition.

Our readers will recall that the passage of the amendment has taken place precisely under the circumstances we foretold. To talk about amending the amendment in the late Congressional session was nonsense, because there was no time to do it. To talk about doing the same thing in the present Congress was equally futile, because the votes were at command to pass it without amendment.

It is our deliberate judgment that the strong-hearted women who stood at the helm of the suffrage ship after forty years of rough political sailing, still lacking votes, would not have altered their program even to hasten its realization. That belief is based on simple human nature, especially the nature of women who know their own minds. If it be replied that this proves them ill fitted for politics they have shining models in the empty obstinacy which so many intelligent southern congressmen have opposed the march of irresistible events.

Our compliments go out to all those women, mild and militant, who have fought the fight and kept the faith, and to the growing millions of American manhood who have stood with them and for them.

The contention still proceeds in Louisiana. But the choice of ways is easy. Let all loyal suffragists stand fast at home for what has been gained in Washington, and for what they wish immediately to gain here at home. Let them push the cause without backwardness, nor fear the repute of "militants." There are worse things than aggressiveness in good causes.

And let the reactionaries of Louisiana consider well whether they wish to assume the responsibility of subjecting the state to the disrepute of doing simple justice under national compulsion. Otherwise, let them join in to do it now.—New Orleans Item, June 6, 1919.

A Good Word From Mississippi

THE amendment now goes to the state legislature, three fourths of the states being necessary to vote favorably to make the amendment a part of the federal constitution.

As practically all state legislatures have adjourned sessions for the present year, and as new bodies are to be elected in most of the states, to take office next year, it is fair to assume that woman suffrage organizations will become very active in this fall's primaries and election campaigns. That they will be able to win the fight in time to enable them to take a nation-wide part in next year's presidential campaign is problematical. Leaders believe it possible. We sincerely hope they do.—Meridian (Miss.) Star, June 8, 1919.

WHAT IT HAS COST

(Continued from page 9)

women voters, the organization of state branches, the two nation-wide tours known as the "suffrage special" and the "prison special," the banners for the year's picketing of the White House and the Capitol, many of which were destroyed, constant mass meetings throughout the country, the maintenance of national headquarters in Washington, which includes the operation of the several departments, organization, legislative, political and press, and the publication of The Suffragist.

AMONG those who have contributed a thousand dollars or more to the work of the organization are: Mrs. William Kent, of California; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York; Miss Elizabeth Hooker, of Connecticut; the late Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, of California; Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst; Mr. T. Coleman du Pont, of Delaware; Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, of Connecticut; Mrs. Avery Coonley of Chicago; Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, of Connecticut; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, of Illinois; Miss Ella Riegel, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, of Colorado; Mrs. William Crocker, of Calif.; Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, of New York; Mrs. Elbert Gary, of New York; Mrs. Marsden Perry, of Rhode Island; Mrs. John Hanan, of New York; Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. K. G. Halligan, Miss Mary Burnham, Miss Fanny Travis Cochran, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Miss Alice Brock, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry G. Leach, of New York; Mrs. F. R. Hazard and Mrs. W. H. Blauvelt, of Syracuse; Mrs. Nina Proctor, of Long Island; Mr. A. C. McComber, of New York; Dr. Donald R. Hooker, of Maryland; Mrs. Pope Yeatman, of Philadelphia; Miss Grace Henshaw, of Boston; Mr. R. J. Caldwell, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Neilson, of Chicago; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Efforts are now being made to raise $100,000 for ratification work, to be contributed by people from all states to concentrate on campaigns in the more difficult states in order that the amendment may be made effective by action of state legislatures.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
National Woman's Party Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Bank of Deposit, American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.
Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.

State Treasurers

California, Mrs. W. B. Broadwell, 1721 Pacific Ave., San Francisco

Colorado, Mrs. L. T. Gray, 715 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs

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New York, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, 13 East 41st St., New York City

Pennsylvania, Miss Rebecca D. Ernst, 213 Penfield Bldg., Phila.

Ohio, Mrs. Mary D. Brite, 30 Pickering Bldg., Cincinnati

Oregon, Miss Caroline Sherrer, 558 Washington Bldg., Portland

South Carolina, Miss Psyche Webster, Cloverton Farms, Route 8, Greenville

Tennessee, Mrs. Sam Young, Dixon Springs

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Utah, Mrs. P. S. Witcher, 135 C Sreet., Salt Lake City

Vermont, Dr. Anna L. Kelton, Montpelier

Virginia, Mrs. W. Hill Urguhart, The Raleigh, Richmond

Wisconsin, Mrs. Carl Haessler, 719 Stoweli Ave., Milwaukee

Treasurer's Report

List of contributions June 12 through June 19.

Contributions to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Sarah Week Gribi, Cal.	$ 25.00
Miss Aline Solomans, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. William K. du Pont, Del.	25.00
Miss L. J. C. Daniels, Vt.	100.00
Miss Helen Monroe, D. C.	25.00
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.	25.00
Per Delaware Branch:	
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Sr.	100.00
Per Colorado Branch:	
Mrs. Frank Austin	25.00
Dr. May T. Bigelow	10.00
Mrs. W. H. Huff	5.00
Mrs. Margaret Conway	5.00
Dr. Augusta Rothwell	25.00
Mrs. Archibald M. Stevenson	25.00
Mr. Ralph Antonides	25.00
Mrs. F. A. Wadleigh	5.00
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	20.00
Mrs. Siaford F. Hamp	25.00
Miss Cecile Jacobeit	5.00
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	5.00
Mrs. William M. Masi	5.00
Miss Lucy Jones	5.00
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Dr. Winifred Weber	5.00
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Collection Colorado Springs	21.81
Collection Denver	20.30
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Dr. Mary G. Andrews	10.00
Mrs. Flora M. Sheffield	10.00
Mrs. D. F. Lyons	10.00
Miss Frances E. Andrews	10.00
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Mrs. G. O. House	5.00
Miss Helen O. Thomsen	1.00
Mrs. E. Dana Durand	10.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright	1.00
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M. G.	1.00
Miss Maud Clarke	5.00
Mrs. Alfred Linton	1.00
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Collection	13.26
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Miss Margaret Whittemore	1.00
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Dr. C. E. Stangdard, N. Dak.	5.00
Mr. Moore, N. Dak.	1.00
Collection, Fargo N. Dak.	13.00
Membership fees	108.50
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,823.67
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	434,125.02
Total collected by National Headquarters through June 19, 1919	$434,948.69

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Miss Cora Crawford	10.00
Miss Carrie Standenmayer	10.00
Central Pa. Woman Suffrage Assn.	10.00
Miss Sara B. Callinan	10.00
	$ 407.00

Total collected by Branches	1,427.75
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	85,715.23
Total collected by branches through June 19, 1919	87,142.98
Grand Total	523,091.67
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	5,233.50
Grand Net Total	$517,858.17

Members Securing Suffragist Subscriptions From June 7 to June 24, 1919

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		Renewals	55
		Total	102

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